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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
Research & Analysis Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 7 July 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment in Washington State rose from a revised 225,300 in May to total 226,800 in June. The increase was slight considering the large number of youth who began seeking work in June at the completion of the regular school year. The jobless rate, in fact, dropped from a revised 11.0 percent in May to 10.9 percent in June because of the seasonal expanson in the size of the labor force.

Total employment jumped 45,700 over the month. Although most of the gain was seasonal, the increase was the largest May-June expansion since 1979. The harvest of cherries and berries added thousands of temporary jobs in agriculture, while nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded 17,600. The termination of work on the nuclear power plant (WNP #3) at Satsop and a further reduction in aerospace payrolls were offset by job openings resulting from the general upturn in the economy and seasonal factors.

	June 1983*	May 1983*	June 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,086,300	2,039,100	2,058,100
Employment	1,859,500	1,813,800	1,815,800
Unemployment	226,800	225,300	242,300
State Rate	10.9	11.0	11.8
National Civilian Rate	10.2	9.8	9.8

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Between June 1982 and June 1983, unemployment in the state declined 15,500 while the jobless rate fell from 11.8 to 10.9 percent. Nonfarm payroll employment advanced 5,200 over the year. Major expansions were credited to services (up 10,700), retail trade (up 9,000), and lumber (up 3,100). Aerospace posted the largest year-to-year cutback (down 11,100).

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment dropped in most areas of the state between May and June. The jobless rate rose in only five of the state's 36 labor market areas and remained unchanged in two. In the Olympia Metropolitan Area (Thurston County), the unemployment rate increased from 10.9 to 11.7 percent because of the end of the legislative session and the suspension of work on the Satsop nuclear plant. Although the plant is located in Grays Harbor County, many of those formerly employed on the project live in nearby Thurston County. In Grays Harbor County itself, the unemployment rate rose from 13.2 to 14.6 percent.

Grant County's unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of a point to 11.7 percent in June because of a seasonal decline at firms processing potatoes. Whitman County's rate rose from 3.6 to 4.5 percent because of the end of the regular academic year at Washington State University. The county, however, continued to have the lowest jobless rate in the state. The unemployment rate in the Bremerton Metropolitan Area rose slightly, but at 8.0 percent, it also remained well under the statewide average. In the Seattle-Everett area, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 10.0 percent as cutbacks in aerospace offset the effect of expanding job opportunities in other area industries.

The major reductions in unemployment between May and June occurred in lumber and agricultural areas. Among the agricultural areas, the unemployment rate fell from 14.3 to 13.2 percent in the Yakima area and from 15.9 to 14.1 percent in the Wenatchee area. Expansions in both lumber and pulp-paper lowered the unemployment rate in Clallam County from 14.1 to 12.6 percent. Higher lumber employment dropped the jobless rate in Lewis County from 14.3 to 13.9 percent and in Pacific County from 14.1 to 13.5 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in manufacturing rose 3,300 between May and June with lumber-wood products and food products posting the major gains. The settlement of several labor disputes also contributed to higher manufacturing payrolls. Approximately 1,400 workers were out on strike in May versus 200 in June. Aerospace employment, however, continued to decline with a loss of 1,300 in June. Since the beginning of the year, aerospace employment has dropped 7,100.

The lumber industry continued to expand because of healthy demand from the homebuilding industry. The logging and sawmill segments accounted for most of the 1,300 new jobs in June. Cool, damp weather in July was beneficial to logging. Hot, dry weather often results in logging restrictions or closures in July and August.

Food and kindred products employment moved up 1,400 in June with 1,200 of the gain in canning where the asparagus crop was being processed. Seasonal growth also occurred in the beverage industry.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment in primary metals rose 300 in June with 100 of the increase in aluminum. Additional gains in aluminum are anticipated in July. Since February, employment in primary metals has jumped 1,000 with 600 of the increase in aluminum. The recovery in the homebuilding and automotive industries, which are major users of aluminum, provided the impetus for the recovery. The temporary lowering of rates for surplus electricity by the Bonneville Power Administration was also an important consideration for aluminum producers in their decision to produce more aluminum in the Northwest.

Fabricated metal products payrolls rose 400 and nonelectrical machinery employment added 200 in June, but these gains resulted from fewer workers involved in labor disputes. A labor dispute involving nearly 600 workers in other transportation equipment was also settled in June, but employment in the industry rose only 200 because of cutbacks in shipbuilding. Another labor dispute which began July 26, 1983 was reported to have involved approximately 6,000 shipyard workers in Seattle and Tacoma.

Over the year, manufacturing employment in the state was down 12,300 with 11,100, or 90 percent, of the drop in aerospace. Other substantial losses were recorded in nonelectrical machinery (off 2,000) and primary metals (off 1,200). The trend in primary metals employment, however, has turned around in recent months as indicated earlier. Offsetting some of the losses were year-to-year gains of 3,100 in lumber and 800 each in other durable goods (instruments) and chemicals.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Trade employment led the expansion in the nonmanufacturing industries between May and June. Wholesale houses added 1,600 workers with sizable gains at firms dealing in fruits and vegetables--largely berries, asparagus and cherries at this time of the year. Employment at retail outlets rose 4,500. Nearly all segments of retail trade added workers, but the largest expansions were noted at restaurants and food stands, grocery stores, and at automobile dealers and gasoline service stations.

Services employment rose 2,400 over the month despite a sharp seasonal drop in private education. Medical services posted a sizable gain, while seasonal growth was noted in agricultural services, hotels-motels, motion pictures, amusements (especially carnivals), legal services and membership organizations (summer camps).

Higher employment in motor freight, warehousing, and water transportation boosted employment in transportation-public utilities 1,700 over the month. The level of transportation activity is, of course, highly related to general business conditions, and the expansion is another sign that the state's economy is improving. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment was up 1,200 in June with 600 of the gain in real estate and 300 in insurance. Both gains were related to the improved housing market.

Construction payrolls rose 1,500 in June despite the layoff of several hundred workers when work at the Satsop nuclear plant (WNP #3) was suspended. Lower interest rates have prompted increased activity in both residential and commercial construction. Government payrolls rose 1,300 from May to June. Federal civilian employment moved up 1,200 with most of the increase at parks-forests and at defense establishments. State and local government employment added only 100 as seasonal gains in outdoor activities were offset by lower job totals in education. July, of course, will see education fall sharply as bus drivers, cafeteria workers, and other nonteaching personnel are terminated for the summer. Most of these workers were still on the mid-June payroll.

In contrast to the sharp loss in manufacturing employment over the year, nonmanufacturing employment rose 17,500. Services (up 10,700) and retail trade (up 9,000) posted the largest gains. Growth in finance, insurance and real estate (up 1,300), and construction (up 1,200) was moderate, while government (down 3,500) reported the only sizable loss.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jun. 1983 (Prel.)	May. 1983 (Rev.)	Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Change May. 83 to Jun. 83	Change Jun. 82 to Jun. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,599.5	1,581.9	1,594.3	1,577.0	+17.6	+5.2
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	280.3	277.0	292.6	290.3	+3.3	-12.3
Durable Goods.....	193.6	192.4	205.6	205.6	+1.2	-12.0
Lumber & Wood Products.....	43.5	42.2	40.4	38.5	+1.3	+3.1
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	-0.1	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	+0.1	+0.1
Primary Metal Industries.....	12.9	12.6	4/14.1	4/14.1	+0.3	-1.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.9	+0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.5	4/9.1	10.0	10.0	+0.4	-0.5
Machinery.....	4/25.4	4/25.2	27.6	27.8	+0.2	-2.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	4/15.0	4/14.8	17.0	17.2	+0.2	-2.0
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment.....	80.0	4/81.1	92.4	94.2	-1.1	-12.4
Aerospace.....	63.9	65.2	75.0	76.1	-1.3	-11.1
Other Transp. Equipment.....	16.1	4/15.9	17.4	18.1	+0.2	-1.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	13.1	13.0	12.3	12.2	+0.1	+0.8
Nondurable Goods.....	86.7	84.6	87.0	84.7	+2.1	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products.....	32.0	30.6	32.6	31.4	+1.4	-0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	12.3	11.1	12.6	11.3	+1.2	-0.3
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	+0.1	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.9	15.7	16.4	15.8	+0.2	-0.5
Printing & Publishing.....	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.9	+0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.4	+0.1	+0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	+0.1	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.2	+0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION.....	79.2	77.7	4/78.0	76.7	+1.5	+1.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	90.6	88.9	4/90.5	4/89.1	+1.7	+0.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	396.1	390.0	388.0	384.7	+6.1	+8.1
Wholesale Trade.....	99.6	98.0	100.5	100.4	+1.6	-0.9
Retail Trade.....	296.5	292.0	287.5	284.3	+4.5	+9.0
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.5	91.3	91.2	90.8	+1.2	+1.3
SERVICES.....	328.8	326.4	4/318.1	4/316.4	+2.4	+10.7
GOVERNMENT.....	329.1	327.8	332.6	325.8	+1.3	-3.5
Federal.....	68.5	67.3	67.1	66.0	+1.2	+1.4
State & Local.....	260.6	260.5	265.5	259.8	+0.1	-4.9
Education.....	138.6	140.0	141.7	141.4	-1.4	-3.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	-1.2	-0.6

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date July 27, 1963

Benchmark 1962

	June 1963 Preliminary 3/				May 1963 Revised				June 1962 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,086,300	1,859,500	226,800	10.9	2,035,100	1,813,800	225,300	11.0	2,058,100	1,815,800	242,300	11.8
Bellingham SMSA	51,000	45,200	5,800	11.4	50,400	44,200	5,800	11.6	49,900	43,900	6,000	12.0
Bremerton SMSA	66,400	61,100	5,300	8.0	64,500	59,500	5,000	7.8	62,500	57,100	5,400	8.6
Olympia SMSA	59,600	52,900	7,000	11.7	56,000	51,700	6,300	10.9	56,500	49,900	6,600	11.7
Seattle-Everett SMSA	906,400	815,400	91,000	10.0	893,100	803,800	89,300	10.0	893,100	801,700	91,400	10.2
King County	712,500	644,400	68,100	9.6	701,700	635,100	66,600	9.5	702,200	633,600	68,600	9.8
Spokane SMSA	157,300	141,800	15,500	9.9	153,600	138,000	15,600	10.2	154,900	136,800	18,100	11.7
Tacoma SMSA	193,700	170,300	23,400	12.1	189,800	166,700	23,100	12.2	187,500	164,500	23,000	12.3
Tri-Cities Area 2/	82,700	71,900	10,800	13.1	80,900	69,300	10,700	13.4	85,400	72,500	12,900	15.1
Yakima SMSA	90,900	78,900	12,000	13.2	88,100	75,500	12,600	14.3	87,300	73,700	13,600	15.6
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,550	33,110	5,440	14.1	37,190	31,290	5,900	15.9	36,930	32,050	6,880	17.7
Adams	9,030	7,980	1,050	11.6	8,240	7,280	960	11.7	7,760	6,860	900	11.6
Asotin	8,240	7,440	800	9.7	8,270	7,320	950	11.5	8,170	7,080	1,090	13.3
Clallam	19,800	17,350	2,510	12.6	19,430	16,690	2,740	14.1	20,840	16,970	3,870	17.6
Clark	96,200	87,430	8,770	9.1	93,420	84,000	8,420	9.9	96,040	85,540	11,300	11.7
Columbia	3,740	3,510	230	6.1	3,650	3,370	280	7.7	3,570	3,330	240	6.7
Cowlitz	34,000	29,860	4,940	14.5	33,140	28,200	4,940	14.9	34,210	28,010	5,000	14.4
Ferry	2,530	2,120	410	16.2	2,430	1,920	510	21.0	2,090	1,990	700	26.0
Garfield	1,280	1,190	90	7.0	1,210	1,110	100	8.3	1,230	1,150	80	6.5
Grant	47,520	44,290	3,230	11.7	45,940	42,950	2,990	11.5	45,490	42,290	3,200	12.6
Grays Harbor	30,370	25,950	4,420	14.6	31,470	26,570	4,900	13.2	35,470	30,340	4,730	13.5
Island	15,460	14,010	1,450	9.4	15,030	13,570	1,460	9.7	14,580	13,250	1,330	9.1
Jefferson	6,850	6,220	630	9.2	6,650	6,010	640	9.6	6,850	5,940	710	10.7
Kittitas	10,700	9,510	1,250	11.6	10,380	9,540	1,440	13.9	10,520	9,030	1,490	14.2
Klickitat	7,470	6,470	1,000	13.4	7,170	6,070	1,000	15.1	7,770	6,630	1,040	21.1
Lewis	24,060	21,240	3,420	13.9	24,060	20,630	3,430	14.3	25,170	21,560	3,010	14.3
Lincoln	4,770	4,540	230	4.8	4,600	4,190	210	4.8	4,010	4,350	200	5.6
Mason	10,800	9,520	1,340	12.3	10,800	9,350	1,330	12.5	11,010	9,540	1,470	13.4
Okanogan	17,850	14,950	2,940	16.4	15,720	12,950	2,770	17.6	18,430	14,800	3,570	19.4
Pacific	7,540	6,520	1,020	13.5	7,330	6,300	1,030	14.1	7,510	6,480	1,030	13.7
Pend Oreille	3,190	2,510	680	21.3	3,120	2,400	720	23.1	3,440	2,590	850	24.7
San Juan	3,010	3,550	460	6.6	3,530	3,240	290	8.2	3,510	3,280	230	6.6
Skagit	33,950	29,810	4,980	13.5	32,160	27,440	4,740	14.7	33,700	29,030	4,680	13.9
Skamania	2,940	2,810	530	18.6	2,880	2,340	540	18.8	3,010	2,270	740	24.6
Stevens	11,750	9,790	1,960	16.7	11,480	9,350	2,110	18.4	12,090	9,850	2,240	18.5
Wahkiakum	1,330	1,240	90	6.8	1,310	1,210	100	7.6	1,400	1,190	120	8.4
Walla Walla	27,000	25,100	1,900	7.2	28,230	24,230	4,000	7.8	26,740	24,520	2,220	8.3
Whitman	16,540	15,790	750	4.5	15,910	15,340	570	3.8	16,150	15,370	780	4.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are not to be used as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

July 27, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1983 Preliminary				May 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,062,100	1,836,700	225,400	10.9	2,027,100	1,805,400	221,700	10.9
Bellingham SMSA	50,400	44,700	5,700	11.3	49,700	44,000	5,700	11.5
Bremerton SMSA	65,600	60,400	5,200	7.9	64,200	59,200	5,000	7.8
Olympia SMSA	59,000	52,000	7,000	11.9	57,600	51,400	6,200	10.8
Seattle-Everett SMSA	895,900	805,400	90,500	10.1	887,900	799,900	88,000	9.9
King County	704,100	636,500	67,600	9.6	697,600	632,100	65,500	9.4
Spokane SMSA	155,500	140,100	15,400	9.9	152,800	137,400	15,400	10.1
Tacoma SMSA	191,400	168,200	23,200	12.1	188,700	166,000	22,700	12.0
Tri-Cities Area 2/	81,800	71,000	10,800	13.2	79,400	68,900	10,500	13.2
Yakima SMSA	89,900	78,000	11,900	13.2	87,600	75,200	12,400	14.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,110	32,700	5,410	14.2	36,960	31,150	5,810	15.7
Adams	8,930	7,880	1,050	11.8	8,190	7,250	940	11.5
Asotin	8,140	7,350	790	9.7	8,220	7,280	940	11.4
Clallam	19,640	17,140	2,500	12.7	19,310	16,610	2,700	14.0
Clark	95,080	86,360	8,720	9.2	92,870	84,200	8,670	9.3
Columbia	3,700	3,470	230	6.2	3,620	3,350	270	7.5
Cowlitz	33,610	28,710	4,900	14.6	32,930	28,070	4,860	14.8
Ferry	2,500	2,100	400	16.0	2,410	1,910	500	20.7
Garfield	1,260	1,170	90	7.1	1,210	1,110	100	8.3
Grant	27,210	24,000	3,210	11.8	25,780	22,840	2,940	11.4
Grays Harbor	30,030	25,640	4,390	14.6	30,880	26,840	4,040	13.1
Island	15,280	13,840	1,440	9.4	14,940	13,500	1,440	9.6
Jefferson	6,760	6,140	620	9.2	6,610	5,980	630	9.5
Kittitas	10,630	9,390	1,240	11.7	10,310	8,900	1,410	13.7
Klickitat	7,390	6,390	1,000	13.5	7,130	6,060	1,070	15.0
Lewis	24,380	20,980	3,400	13.9	23,910	20,540	3,370	14.1
Lincoln	4,720	4,490	230	4.9	4,380	4,170	210	4.8
Mason	10,730	9,400	1,330	12.4	10,620	9,310	1,310	12.3
Okanogan	17,700	14,770	2,930	16.6	15,610	12,890	2,720	17.4
Pacific	7,460	6,440	1,020	13.7	7,280	6,270	1,010	13.9
Pend Oreille	3,160	2,480	680	21.5	3,100	2,390	710	22.9
San Juan	3,760	3,500	260	6.9	3,520	3,230	290	8.2
Skagit	33,610	29,050	4,560	13.6	31,990	27,320	4,670	14.6
Skamania	2,910	2,380	530	18.2	2,860	2,330	530	18.5
Stevens	11,620	9,670	1,950	16.8	11,390	9,310	2,080	18.3
Wahkiakum	1,310	1,220	90	6.9	1,310	1,210	100	7.6
Walla Walla	26,740	24,790	1,950	7.3	26,090	24,120	1,970	7.6
Whitman	16,350	15,600	750	4.6	15,830	15,270	560	3.5

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

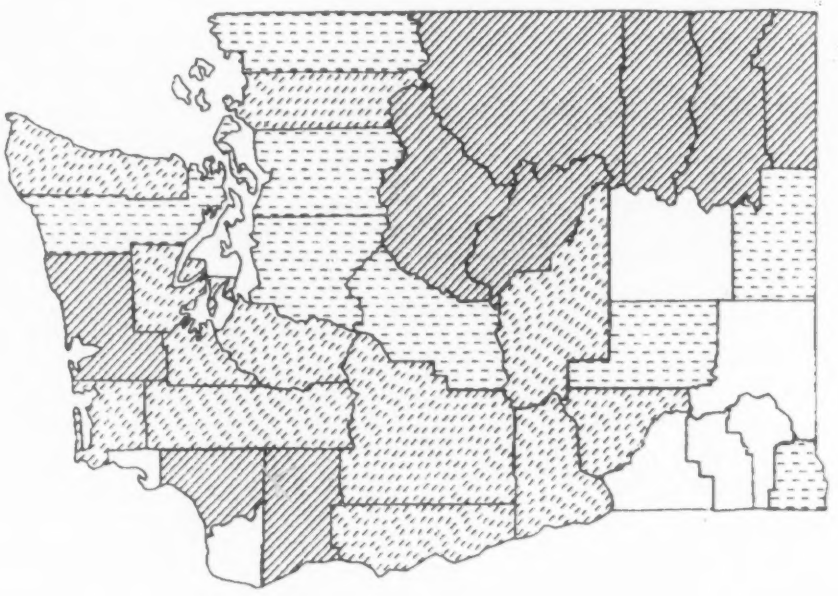
ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	May. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
		May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982	May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982	May. 1983	Apr. 1983	May. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	175,600	$443.85	$439.30	$427.64	38.9	38.3	38.7	$11.41	$11.47	$11.05
Lumber and wood products	38,800	434.33	436.22	396.70	38.2	38.4	36.8	11.37	11.36	10.78
Primary metal industries	9,800	558.49	543.71	518.93	42.6	41.6	40.7	13.11	13.07	12.75
Fabricated metal products	6,400	499.49	498.30	466.76	39.8	39.8	38.8	12.55	12.52	12.03
Machinery 1/	14,700	360.41	361.37	384.33	37.7	38.2	38.9	9.56	9.46	9.88
Transportation equipment	35,000	522.93	529.65	507.32	39.2	39.6	40.2	13.34	13.38	12.62
Food and kindred products	23,100	354.05	326.11	354.21	38.4	34.4	39.4	9.22	9.48	8.99
Chemicals and allied products	5,000	518.40	499.80	492.47	43.2	42.0	42.2	12.00	11.90	11.67
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	58,200	666.25	648.72	647.87	37.2	36.0	37.0	17.91	18.02	17.51
Wholesale and retail trade	239,300	320.03	318.69	310.50	34.9	34.4	34.5	9.17	9.27	9.00

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

OVER 13.9
11.7 - 13.9
9.2 - 11.6
UNDER 9.2

JUNE
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE



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Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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in cooperation with the
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and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 8 August 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment in Washington State fell 6,700 from June to total 215,100 in July, and the jobless rate slipped from a revised 10.6 percent to 10.5 percent. While seasonal factors predominated in over-the-month developments, the year-to-year comparison shows substantial improvement in the state's economy. Between July 1982 and July 1983, total unemployment declined 28,800. The jobless rate of 10.5 percent this July was well below the 12.0 percent rate in July 1982. The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased nearly 20,000 over the year.

Between June and July, total employment dropped 29,600, but the reduction was seasonal and largely resulted from the layoff of noncertificated public school employees for the

	July 1983*	June 1983*	July 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,050,400	2,086,700	2,026,100
Employment	1,835,300	1,864,900	1,782,200
Unemployment	215,100	221,800	243,900
State Rate	10.5	10.6	12.0
National Civilian Rate	9.4	10.2	9.8

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

summer. Most of those who lost jobs in education (bus drivers, cafeteria workers, etc.) were not seeking new jobs, but will return to their former jobs when they are recalled at the beginning of the new school year in September. Since they were not seeking new jobs, they were not counted as unemployed. The number of seasonal agricultural jobs also declined between June and July with the completion of the asparagus and strawberry harvests and the near completion of the raspberry harvest. Many of those losing seasonal agricultural jobs were school-aged youth and migrant farm workers.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Reductions in unemployment between June and July occurred largely in metropolitan areas. Unemployment rose, however, in Yakima, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco and other agricultural areas of the state because of a summer lull in harvest work and related transportation and processing activities. The jobless rate in the Seattle area fell from 9.8 to 9.3 percent over the month despite further layoffs in aerospace. Tacoma's rate edged down from 11.8 to 11.6 percent. East of the Cascades, the rate in the Spokane Metropolitan Area fell from 9.6 to 9.1 percent. The end of the asparagus harvest, on the other hand, boosted the unemployment rate in the Yakima Metropolitan Area from 13.0 to 14.3 percent and in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco area from 12.9 to 13.3 percent.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Seven of the 14 major industries in manufacturing added employees between June and July, while four experienced no change in the size of their work force and only three reported a drop in employment. Nonetheless, total employment in manufacturing fell 400. Transportation equipment payrolls were down 1,400 over the month. Aerospace alone fell 1,000, while other transportation equipment dropped 400. The loss in the latter occurred in shipbuilding, but did not result from the labor dispute. The strike, which began after the mid-July estimating period, involves approximately 4,200 workers from Seattle and Tacoma shipyards. Employment at canneries declined 600 over the month for the only other sizable loss in manufacturing. The cutback here, however, was seasonal and resulted from the completion of the asparagus run.

On the positive side, lumber employment rose 400 but prospects for further gains in the industry were reduced because of recent increases in mortgage interest rates. Higher rates, of course, will reduce housing starts, and home building is the largest single market for lumber products. Mortgage rates, which were 11.5 to 12.0 percent in June, rose to 14.0 percent in July. Reflecting the effect of the higher rates, new home sales in the nation during July dropped 6.5 percent from June. Sales, however, were 70 percent above the depressed level of July 1982.

Aluminum employment rose 300 from June to July and in the latter month was up 1,000 from January. Improved demand from the homebuilding and automotive industries along with a drop in electric power rates for surplus power from the Bonneville Power Administration accounted for the expansion. According to the Aluminum Association, aluminum production in the United States rose to an annual rate of 3.7 million tons in July from 3.5 million tons in June.

Nonelectrical machinery employment moved up 600 from June but about 250 of the increase resulted from the settlement of labor disputes. Pulp and paper employment rose 300 in July to post its second gain of the year. Hopefully, recovery is finally underway in that industry also.

Over the year, manufacturing employment has declined 11,300 in Washington State. Aerospace employment alone, however, dropped 11,400 year to year. Manufacturing industries which posted significant gains between July 1982 and July 1983 include lumber (up 2,700), aluminum (up 500), other durable goods--including instruments--(up 700), and chemicals (up 600).

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

In the nonmanufacturing industries the major change between June and July occurred in public education when employment fell 30,000 because of the end of the regular school year. The loss in government, though, was trimmed to 26,500 by seasonal gains in parks and forests. Construction payrolls rose 1,900 despite a labor dispute which idled over 600 workers in the Tri-Cities area. As in the case of the lumber industry, however, the outlook for further recovery in construction has been reduced because of the recent increase in mortgage interest rates.

Employment at private schools and colleges dropped sharply in July with regular classes over until September. Expanding employment in other service industries more than offset the drop in private education, though, and total employment in services rose 1,300. Large gains were credited to business and health services. Amusement and recreation employment was up sharply due to county fairs and carnivals. Sizable gains were also noted at membership organizations because of summer camps for youth (scouts, etc.) and other July activities.

Transportation-communications-utilities employment rose 800 in July, thanks to vacation travel and improved business activity. Communications firms also added seasonal workers. The labor dispute in the telephone industry, which was settled in the last week of August, will reduce August employment in the industry. Finance, insurance and real estate employment also picked up in July with a gain of 700; banks added 300, credit agencies were up 100, insurance firms added 100, while real estate payrolls advanced 200.

Retail trade (up 100) showed little change over the month. Apparel stores posted a large gain, mainly due to a major expansion by one firm, but employment at restaurants dropped sharply. Some public schools contract out their food services, and this results in a sizable drop in restaurant employment every July. Wholesale houses added 500 workers over the month. Most of the increase was at firms handling durable goods.

Employment growth in the nonmanufacturing industries totalled 31,200 over the year to more than offset the 11,300 loss in manufacturing. Major expansions were credited to services (up 12,200) and retail trade (up 12,000). Smaller expansions occurred in construction (up 2,100), and government (up 2,300).

AREA WAGE SURVEY REPORT AVAILABLE

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Research and Analysis Branch recently completed an occupational wage survey in Kitsap County. The survey report, based on data from 152 establishments, presents wage ranges and averages for clerical and data processing occupations as well as occupations typical in specific industries such as restaurants, banks, nursing homes and retail stores. The report, titled "Kitsap County, Area Wage Survey, June 1983," is available on request from Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 46502, Seattle, Washington 98146. Phone (206) 764-6451.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jul. 1983 (Prel.)	Jun. 1983 (Rev.)	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Change Jun. 83 to Jul. 83	Change Jul. 82 to Jul. 83
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	2,050.4	2,086.7	2,026.1	2,058.1	-36.3	+24.3
EMPLOYMENT.....	1,835.3	1,864.9	1,782.2	1,815.8	-29.6	+53.1
UNEMPLOYMENT.....	215.1	221.8	243.9	242.3	-6.7	-28.8
Percent of Labor Force.....	10.5	10.6	12.0	11.8	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jul. 1983 (Prel.)	Jun. 1983 (Rev.)	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Change Jun. 83 to Jul. 83	Change Jul. 82 to Jul. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,578.7	1,600.4	1,558.8	1,594.3	-21.7	+19.9
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	279.8	280.2	291.1	292.6	-0.4	-11.3
Durable Goods.....	193.9	193.8	204.5	205.6	+0.1	-10.6
Lumber & wood Products.....	44.0	43.6	41.3	40.4	+0.4	+2.7
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	0.0	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	+0.1	+0.3
Primary Metal Industries.....	13.3	13.1	5/13.5	5/14.1	+0.2	-0.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.8	+0.3	+0.5
Fabricated Metal Products.....	5/9.6	9.5	9.9	10.0	+0.1	-0.3
Machinery.....	26.1	5/25.5	27.4	27.6	+0.6	-1.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.7	5/15.1	16.9	17.0	+0.6	-1.2
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment.....	78.1	79.5	90.9	92.4	-1.4	-12.8
Aerospace.....	62.9	63.9	74.3	75.0	-1.0	-11.4
Other Transp. Equipment.....	15.2	15.6	16.6	17.4	-0.4	-1.4
Other Durable Goods 3/.....	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.3	+0.1	+0.7
Nondurable Goods.....	85.9	86.4	86.6	87.0	-0.5	-0.7
Food & Kindred Products.....	31.0	31.6	31.9	32.6	-0.6	-0.9
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	11.3	11.9	12.0	12.6	-0.6	-0.7
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.3	16.0	16.7	16.4	+0.3	-0.4
Printing & Publishing.....	15.7	15.9	15.7	16.0	-0.2	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.5	0.0	+0.6
Other Nondurable Goods 4/.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION.....	5/81.2	79.3	5/79.1	5/76.0	+1.9	+2.1
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	91.5	90.7	5/90.4	5/90.5	+0.8	+1.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	396.9	396.3	384.5	388.0	+0.6	+12.4
Wholesale Trade.....	100.4	99.9	100.0	100.5	+0.5	+0.4
Retail Trade.....	296.5	296.4	284.5	287.5	+0.1	+12.0
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	93.2	92.5	91.6	91.2	+0.7	+1.6
SERVICES.....	329.8	328.5	317.6	5/318.1	+1.3	+12.2
GOVERNMENT.....	303.5	330.0	301.2	332.6	-26.5	+2.3
Federal.....	69.0	68.7	68.2	67.1	+0.3	+0.8
State & Local.....	234.5	261.3	233.0	265.5	-26.8	+1.5
Education.....	109.6	139.6	107.4	141.7	-30.0	+2.2
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	+0.4

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

4/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

5/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Aug. 25, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	July 1983 Preliminary 3/				June 1983 Revised				July 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,050,400	1,835,300	215,100	10.5	2,086,700	1,864,900	221,800	10.6	2,026,100	1,782,200	243,900	12.0
Bellingham SMSA	50,200	44,900	5,300	10.6	51,000	45,300	5,700	11.2	48,400	42,600	5,800	12.0
Bremerton SMSA	65,900	61,000	4,900	7.4	66,300	61,200	5,100	7.7	61,900	56,300	5,300	8.6
Olympia SMSA	58,100	51,500	6,600	11.4	59,800	52,900	6,900	11.5	55,400	49,000	6,400	11.6
Seattle-Everett SMSA	898,200	814,400	83,800	9.3	905,200	816,800	88,400	9.8	884,000	789,400	94,600	10.7
Spokane SMSA	153,700	139,700	14,000	9.1	156,800	141,700	15,100	9.6	152,300	133,700	18,600	12.2
Tacoma SMSA	188,900	166,900	22,000	11.6	191,800	169,100	22,700	11.8	186,600	163,200	23,400	12.5
Tri-Cities Area 2/	79,100	66,600	10,500	13.3	83,700	72,900	10,800	12.9	81,800	69,100	12,700	15.5
Yakima SMSA	89,800	77,000	12,800	14.3	90,800	79,000	11,800	13.0	86,800	73,100	13,700	15.8
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,410	32,850	5,560	14.5	36,670	33,260	5,410	14.8	39,100	32,640	6,460	16.5
Adams	8,060	7,050	1,010	12.5	9,370	8,300	1,070	11.4	7,600	6,370	1,230	16.2
Asotin	8,050	7,340	710	8.8	8,270	7,470	800	9.7	8,390	7,360	1,030	12.3
Clallam	20,350	17,710	2,640	13.0	19,960	17,440	2,520	12.6	19,860	16,870	2,990	15.1
Clark	95,290	86,910	8,380	8.8	96,410	87,670	8,740	9.1	95,820	85,230	10,590	11.1
Columbia	2,510	2,280	230	9.2	3,450	3,220	230	6.7	2,570	2,290	280	10.9
Cowlitz	33,960	28,630	5,330	15.7	33,920	29,130	4,790	14.1	33,280	27,780	5,500	16.5
Ferry	2,450	2,100	350	14.3	2,560	2,160	400	15.6	2,530	1,930	600	23.7
Garfield	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,340	1,250	90	6.7	1,160	1,090	70	6.0
Grant	26,000	22,250	3,750	14.4	28,370	25,160	3,210	11.3	23,490	20,110	3,380	14.4
Grays Harbor	29,120	25,220	3,900	13.4	30,360	26,080	4,280	14.1	34,280	29,800	4,480	13.1
Island	15,100	13,690	1,410	9.3	15,390	13,970	1,420	9.2	14,580	13,210	1,370	9.4
Jefferson	6,910	6,280	630	9.1	6,800	6,170	630	9.3	6,720	6,010	710	10.6
Kittitas	9,730	8,490	1,240	12.7	10,860	9,620	1,240	11.4	9,940	8,590	1,350	13.6
Klickitat	7,200	6,280	920	12.8	7,650	6,590	1,060	13.9	7,440	5,950	1,490	20.0
Lewis	24,810	21,170	3,640	14.8	24,950	21,600	3,350	13.4	24,880	21,230	3,650	14.7
Lincoln	4,320	4,130	190	4.4	4,990	4,760	230	4.6	4,280	4,050	230	5.4
Mason	10,760	9,500	1,260	11.7	10,870	9,570	1,300	12.0	10,860	9,460	1,400	12.9
Okanogan	17,800	14,800	3,000	17.0	17,810	14,760	2,850	16.2	18,220	14,060	4,160	22.8
Pacific	7,400	6,450	950	12.8	7,570	6,590	980	12.9	7,440	6,410	1,030	13.8
Pend Oreille	3,130	2,520	610	19.5	3,230	2,550	680	21.1	3,380	2,540	840	24.9
San Juan	4,280	4,020	260	6.1	3,790	3,540	250	6.6	3,970	3,450	220	6.0
Skagit	34,010	30,000	4,010	11.8	34,080	29,650	4,430	13.0	34,330	29,910	4,420	12.9
Skamania	2,940	2,430	510	17.3	2,910	2,390	520	17.9	3,040	2,360	680	22.4
Stevens	11,630	9,900	1,730	14.9	12,030	10,100	1,930	16.0	12,160	9,800	2,360	19.4
Wahkiakum	1,350	1,260	90	6.7	1,350	1,260	90	6.7	1,420	1,300	120	8.5
Walla Walla	25,750	23,630	2,120	8.2	27,500	25,510	1,990	7.2	25,280	23,080	2,200	8.7
Whitman	14,420	13,810	610	4.2	16,880	16,120	760	4.5	13,800	13,080	720	5.2

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

August 25, 1983
Benchmark 1982

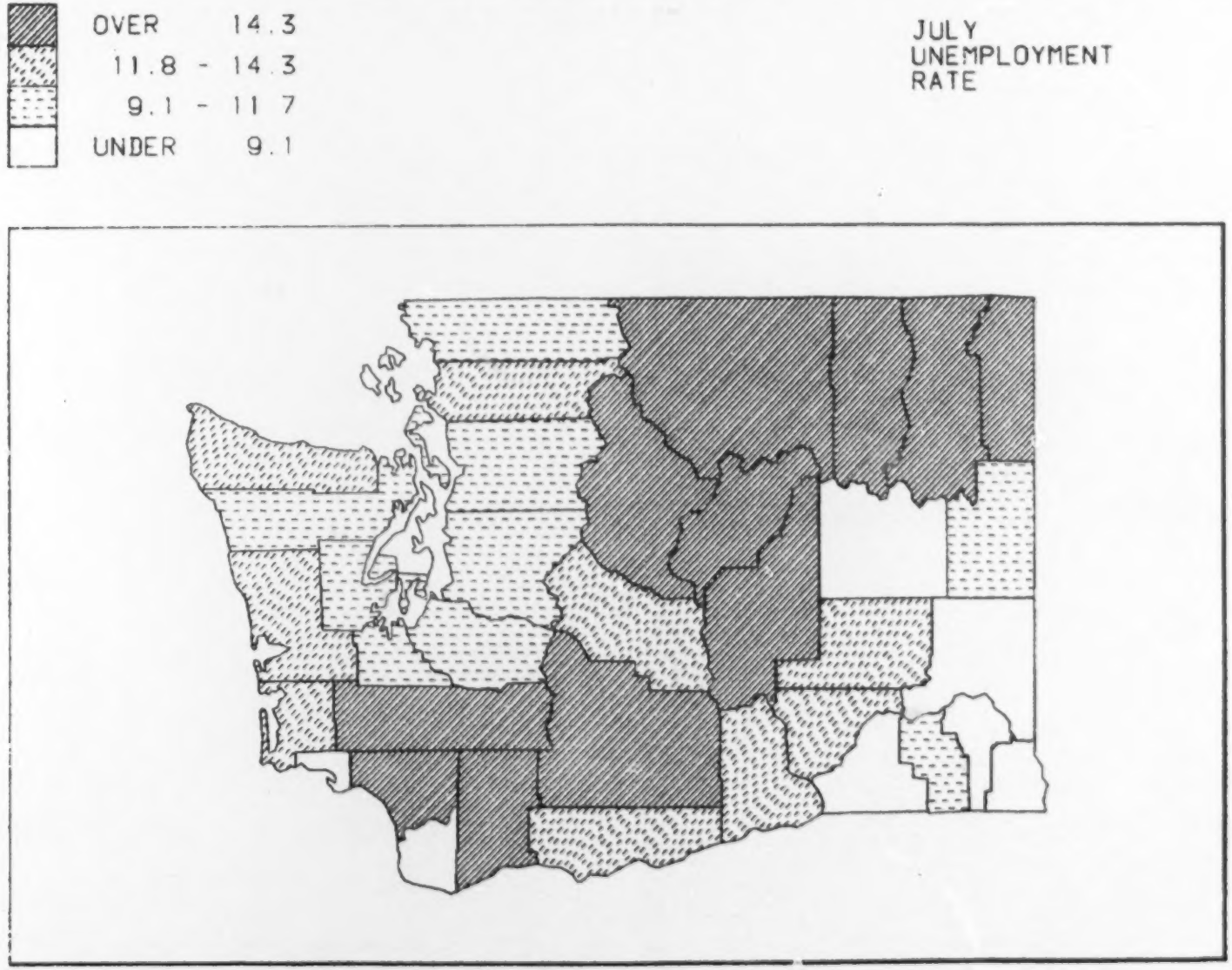
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1983 Preliminary				June 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,029,100	1,816,000	213,100	10.5	2,062,400	1,841,600	220,800	10.7
Bellingham SMSA	49,600	44,400	5,200	10.5	50,400	44,700	5,700	11.3
Bremerton SMSA	65,200	60,300	4,900	7.5	65,600	60,500	5,100	7.8
Olympia SMSA	57,600	51,000	6,600	11.5	59,100	52,200	6,900	11.7
Seattle-Everett SMSA	888,800	805,800	83,000	9.3	894,600	806,600	88,000	9.8
King County	699,400	636,800	62,600	9.0	703,100	637,400	65,700	9.3
Snohomish County	189,400	169,000	20,400	10.8	191,500	169,200	22,300	11.6
Spokane SMSA	152,000	138,200	13,800	9.1	155,000	140,000	15,000	9.7
Tacoma SMSA	186,900	165,100	21,800	11.7	189,600	167,000	22,600	11.9
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,300	67,900	10,400	13.3	82,800	72,000	10,800	13.0
Yakima SMSA	88,900	76,200	12,700	14.3	89,700	78,000	11,700	13.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,010	32,500	5,510	14.5	38,240	32,850	5,390	14.1
Adams	7,980	6,980	1,000	12.5	9,270	8,200	1,070	11.5
Asotin	7,970	7,260	710	8.9	8,180	7,380	800	9.8
Clallam	20,140	17,520	2,620	13.0	19,730	17,220	2,510	12.7
Clark	94,300	85,990	8,310	8.8	95,280	86,580	8,700	9.1
Columbia	2,480	2,250	230	9.3	3,400	3,180	220	6.5
Cowlitz	33,620	28,330	5,290	15.7	33,530	28,760	4,770	14.2
Ferry	2,420	2,070	350	14.5	2,540	2,140	400	15.7
Garfield	1,150	1,090	60	5.2	1,320	1,230	90	6.8
Grant	25,720	22,010	3,710	14.4	28,030	24,840	3,190	11.4
Grays Harbor	28,830	24,960	3,870	13.4	30,020	25,760	4,260	14.2
Island	14,950	13,550	1,400	9.4	15,210	13,800	1,410	9.3
Jefferson	6,850	6,220	630	9.2	6,720	6,090	630	9.4
Kittitas	9,630	8,400	1,230	12.8	10,730	9,500	1,230	11.5
Klickitat	7,120	6,210	910	12.8	7,560	6,510	1,050	13.9
Lewis	24,360	20,750	3,610	14.8	24,670	21,340	3,330	13.5
Lincoln	4,280	4,090	190	4.4	4,930	4,700	230	4.7
Mason	10,650	9,400	1,250	11.7	10,740	9,450	1,290	12.0
Okanogan	17,420	14,440	2,980	17.1	17,420	14,580	2,840	16.3
Pacific	7,320	6,380	940	12.8	7,490	6,510	980	13.1
Pend Oreille	3,090	2,490	600	19.4	3,200	2,520	680	21.3
San Juan	4,240	3,980	260	6.1	3,750	3,500	250	6.7
Skagit	33,650	29,680	3,970	11.8	33,690	29,280	4,410	13.1
Skamania	2,910	2,410	500	17.2	2,880	2,360	520	18.1
Stevens	11,520	9,800	1,720	14.9	11,900	9,970	1,930	16.2
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,250	90	6.7	1,330	1,240	90	6.8
Walla Walla	25,480	23,380	2,100	8.2	27,170	25,190	1,980	7.3
Whitman	14,280	13,670	610	4.3	16,680	15,920	760	4.6

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas Counties.


OVER 14.3
11.8 - 14.3
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UNDER 9.1
JULY
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

10/26/83 S 8340-3 a

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 9 September 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

August marked the first time in nearly two years that the jobless rate in Washington State dropped below 10 percent. The number of unemployed workers in the state fell from 213,900 and 10.4 percent of the labor force in July to 201,700 and 9.9 percent in August. Although unemployment remains excessive, labor market conditions have improved substantially over the past year. The number of jobless workers declined 38,100 between August 1982 and August 1983, while the unemployment rate dropped two full points, from 11.9 to 9.9 percent.

Total employment moved up a moderate 4,400 between July and August but only because persons involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. In the nonagricultural wage and salary (industry) series, where strikers are not included, the job total fell 12,500 over the month because of a number of large labor disputes in August.

	Aug. 1983*	July 1983*	Aug. 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,900	2,047,700	2,019,100
Employment	1,838,200	1,833,800	1,779,300
Unemployment	201,700	213,900	239,800
State Rate	9.9	10.4	11.9
National Civilian Rate	9.2	9.4	9.6

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Major labor disputes were in telephone communications (8,700) and at Seattle and Tacoma shipyards (4,300) with smaller disputes in lumber (600) and food products (300). The dispute involving telephone workers was settled in the last week in August. Disputes at Seattle shipyards were settled in late September, while the strike at Tacoma Boatbuilding ended in early October.

Large July-August changes in industries not affected by labor disputes include canning, up 2,300; and public education, down 4,400. Sizable year-to-year changes not resulting from labor disputes include retail trade, up 10,700; services, up 10,300; and aerospace, down 11,800.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment declined in most areas of the state between July and August. A notable exception was the Seattle Metropolitan Area where the rate remained unchanged at 9.3 percent. Layoffs in aerospace continue to moderate the pace of economic recovery in both the Seattle and Tacoma areas. A large number of King County aerospace workers live in the Tacoma area. Compared with the two point drop in the total unemployment rate statewide between August 1982 and August 1983 (from 11.9 to 9.9), the jobless rate in the Seattle area dropped 1.2 points (from 10.5 to 9.3). The unemployment rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area also declined 1.2 points over the year, from 12.3 to 11.1 percent.

In other metropolitan areas of the state, the unemployment rate in the Spokane area fell from 9.0 to 8.4 over the month and was down from 12.0 in August 1982. Yakima's jobless rate fell from 14.3 to 12.2 percent between July and August, but the reduction resulted from labor force withdrawals rather than higher employment. This is a common occurrence for this time of the year in some areas. When the need for seasonal agricultural workers declines, many farm workers temporarily withdraw from the local job market rather than look for new jobs in the area. A large number of seasonal farm workers in the Yakima area are migrants who move on to other areas when their local jobs are completed. Numerically, unemployed workers in the Yakima area fell from 12,800 in July to 10,600 in August (down 2,200); for the same period the size of the labor force fell 2,700. Over the year, unemployment in Yakima County fell from 13,200 and 15.0 percent to 10,600 and 12.2 percent, but most of the drop in this case resulted from an increase in employment of 1,800.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment would have increased 3,000 between July and August except for labor disputes. As it was, the job total fell 2,200 with 5,200 workers out on strike. Canneries posted the largest gain over the month with 2,300 additional workers hired for various fruit and vegetable runs. The major expansions occurred at canneries east of the Cascades, especially the Yakima and Walla Walla areas

where peaches, pears, and corn were being processed. Fabricated metal products added 500 in August with a portion of the gain resulting from the settlement of a labor dispute. Nonelectrical machinery was credited with a gain of 300 from July with about 200 of the increase at an electronics firm. Other durable goods employment moved up 400. Here the increase was spread throughout the group. Other employment expansions over the month included gains of 200 each in apparel and printing-publishing.

In the loss column for the month, payrolls in other transportation equipment fell 3,700 but this was entirely due to a labor dispute in shipbuilding which involved 4,300 workers. Employment in lumber was down 1,200 in August with about one-half of the loss resulting from a labor dispute. Aerospace employment dropped 900 from July bringing the total loss in the first eight months of 1983 to 9,000. Fortunately increasing orders for jet aircraft indicate employment in the industry may be stabilizing. In the first eight months of 1983, The Boeing Company received orders for 95 aircraft worth $3.9 billion compared with orders for 47 planes worth $1.6 billion in the comparable period in 1982.

Over the year, manufacturing employment fell 13,400. Approximately 5,200 of the drop, however, resulted from labor disputes this August. The largest year-to-year drop, of course, continues to be in aerospace where employment has been reduced 11,800. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment in lumber and wood products was up 2,500 over the year despite a labor dispute which involved 600 workers this August. Aluminum employment advanced 600 from its depressed year-earlier level, while a gain of 1,100 was credited to other durable goods. Most of the increase in the latter occurred in instruments. Canning also posted an increase of 1,100 over the year, but here the gain was largely due to season timing rather than an economic expansion. Chemicals employment rose 800 between August 1982 and August 1983 with most of the growth in the Richland area.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

The major change in the nonmanufacturing group between July and August was in transportation and public utilities where employment fell 9,100. The loss, however, was nearly entirely related to the strike in the telephone industry which was settled in the last week of August. Public education employment fell 4,400 in August because of the completion of many summer school sessions.

On the positive side, contract construction payrolls moved up 1,200 with the increase noted in heavy construction (streets, highways, bridges, etc.) and special trade construction (electrical, plumbing, roofing, etc.). The settlement of a labor dispute in the Tri-Cities area accounted for 500 of the increase. The services group was credited with a

gain of 600. Private educational services declined about 300 seasonally, but the loss was offset by seasonal growth at hotels-motels and amusements (carnivals, fairs, boathouses, golf courses, etc.). The tourist season, of course, is at its peak in August.

Added tourist business also boosted employment at restaurants, taverns and food stands in August, but these gains were more than offset by seasonal losses at apparel and department stores. As a result, retail trade employment was nearly unchanged from July (down 100). Back-to-school shopping should boost retail payrolls in September, however. Wholesale trade moved up 500 in August because of more activity at fruit and vegetable warehouses, mainly the sorting, boxing and shipping of pears and peaches. Rounding out the increases from July to August, employment moved up 400 in finance, insurance and real estate with the growth spread throughout the industry.

Employment in most of the nonmanufacturing group was up over the year in August. The major exception was transportation and public utilities where employment was down 9,200. The loss, though, was mainly due to the labor dispute in the telephone industry this August. Retail trade (up 10,700) and services (up 10,300) continued to show the largest payroll gains over the year. Construction employment was up 2,500 year to year despite the shutdown of work on WNP No. 3 at Satsop earlier this year. A gain of 2,200 was credited to finance, insurance and real estate, while government civilian payrolls were up 2,700 over the year at mid-August.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Aug. 1983 (Prel.)	Jul. 1983 (Rev.)	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Change Jul. 83 to Aug. 83	Change Aug. 82 to Aug. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,564.3	1,576.8	1,558.9	1,558.8	-12.5	+5.4
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	277.1	279.3	290.5	291.1	-2.2	-13.4
Durable Goods.....	189.0	193.6	203.7	204.5	-4.6	-14.7
Lumber & Wood Products.....	4/42.8	44.0	40.3	41.3	-1.2	+2.5
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	0.0	+0.3
Primary Metal Industries.....	13.4	13.4	4/13.4	4/13.5	0.0	0.0
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	+0.6
Fabricated Metal Products.....	10.1	4/9.6	10.0	9.9	+0.5	+0.1
Machinery.....	26.2	25.9	27.1	27.4	+0.3	-0.9
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.9	15.6	16.7	16.9	+0.3	-0.8
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment.....	4/73.3	77.9	91.4	90.9	-4.6	-18.1
Aerospace.....	62.0	62.9	73.8	74.3	-0.9	-11.8
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4/11.3	15.0	17.6	16.6	-3.7	-6.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	13.7	13.3	12.6	12.6	+0.4	+1.1
Nondurable Goods.....	88.1	85.7	86.8	86.6	+2.4	+1.3
Food & Kindred Products.....	4/32.6	30.7	32.3	31.9	+1.9	+0.3
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	13.3	11.0	12.2	12.0	+2.3	+1.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	+0.2	+0.3
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	0.0	-0.3
Printing & Publishing.....	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.7	+0.2	+0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.4	10.3	9.6	9.7	+0.1	+0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	0.0	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	81.3	4/80.1	78.8	4/79.1	+1.2	+2.5
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4/82.1	91.2	4/91.3	4/90.4	-9.1	-9.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	397.3	396.9	386.8	384.5	+0.4	+10.5
Wholesale Trade.....	100.4	99.9	100.6	100.0	+0.5	-0.2
Retail Trade.....	296.9	297.0	286.2	284.5	-0.1	+10.7
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	93.6	93.2	91.4	91.6	+0.4	+2.2
SERVICES.....	329.9	329.3	319.6	317.6	+0.6	+10.3
GOVERNMENT.....	300.1	303.9	297.4	301.2	-3.8	+2.7
Federal.....	69.0	69.1	67.7	68.2	-0.1	+1.3
State & Local.....	231.1	234.8	229.7	233.0	-3.7	+1.4
Education.....	105.2	109.6	104.2	107.4	-4.4	+1.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	13.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	+13.0	+13.6

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Sept. 29, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	August 1983 Preliminary 3/				July 1983 Revised				August 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,039,900	1,838,200	201,700	9.9	2,047,700	1,833,800	213,900	10.4	2,019,100	1,779,300	239,800	11.9
Bellingham SMSA	48,900	44,500	4,400	9.0	50,000	44,700	5,300	10.6	48,000	42,500	5,500	11.5
Bremerton SMSA	66,200	61,500	4,700	7.1	65,900	61,000	4,900	7.4	61,600	56,400	5,200	8.4
Olympia SMSA	58,000	51,800	6,200	10.7	58,000	51,400	6,600	11.4	55,300	49,000	6,300	11.4
Seattle-Everett SMSA	897,300	814,000	83,300	9.3	895,100	812,100	83,000	9.3	881,800	789,100	92,700	10.5
Spokane SMSA	153,500	140,600	12,900	8.4	153,800	139,900	13,900	9.0	151,400	133,200	18,200	12.0
Tacoma SMSA	189,000	168,100	20,900	11.1	189,700	167,900	21,800	11.5	185,800	162,900	22,900	12.3
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,100	68,100	10,000	12.8	79,000	68,500	10,500	13.3	81,500	69,000	12,500	15.3
Yakima SMSA	87,100	76,500	10,600	12.2	89,800	77,000	12,800	14.3	87,900	74,700	13,200	15.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,900	32,430	5,470	14.4	38,250	32,740	5,510	14.4	38,680	31,620	7,060	18.3
Adams	6,290	7,220	1,070	12.9	7,850	6,850	1,000	12.7	7,810	6,930	880	11.3
Asotin	8,120	7,450	670	8.3	8,040	7,330	710	8.8	8,330	7,370	960	11.5
Clallam	19,760	17,650	2,110	10.7	20,180	17,540	2,640	13.1	19,800	16,790	3,010	15.2
Clark	93,550	85,970	7,580	8.1	95,300	86,850	8,450	8.9	94,330	83,790	10,540	11.2
Columbia	2,490	2,290	200	8.0	2,510	2,280	230	9.2	2,650	2,380	270	10.2
Cowlitz	32,820	28,890	3,930	12.0	34,570	29,210	5,360	15.5	32,210	26,800	5,410	16.8
Ferry	2,400	2,090	310	12.9	2,450	2,090	360	14.7	2,440	1,910	530	21.7
Garfield	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,160	1,100	60	5.2	1,170	1,100	70	6.0
Grant	25,520	22,200	3,320	13.0	25,610	21,900	3,710	14.5	24,620	20,490	4,130	16.8
Grays Harbor	29,040	25,360	3,680	12.7	29,170	25,310	3,860	13.2	33,970	29,480	4,490	13.2
Island	14,960	13,750	1,210	8.1	15,030	13,630	1,400	9.3	14,860	13,470	1,390	9.4
Jefferson	6,900	6,320	580	8.4	6,900	6,270	630	9.1	6,700	5,960	740	11.0
Kittitas	9,490	8,520	970	10.2	9,730	8,480	1,250	12.8	9,820	8,660	1,160	11.8
Klickitat	6,970	6,190	780	11.2	7,020	6,100	920	13.1	7,430	6,130	1,300	17.5
Lewis	24,260	21,350	2,910	12.0	24,940	21,310	3,630	14.6	24,710	20,950	3,760	15.2
Lincoln	4,320	4,160	160	3.7	4,290	4,100	190	4.4	4,410	4,210	200	4.5
Mason	10,700	9,580	1,120	10.5	10,820	9,570	1,250	11.6	10,620	9,330	1,290	12.1
Okanogan	17,340	14,410	2,930	16.9	17,680	14,660	3,020	17.1	17,090	13,150	3,940	23.1
Pacific	7,690	6,710	980	12.7	7,600	6,640	960	12.6	7,480	6,410	1,070	14.3
Pend Oreille	3,180	2,630	550	17.3	3,110	2,510	600	19.3	3,380	2,540	840	24.9
San Juan	4,390	4,160	230	5.2	4,280	4,020	260	6.1	3,810	3,570	240	6.3
Skagit	34,380	30,900	3,480	10.1	33,980	29,960	4,020	11.8	33,580	29,360	4,220	12.6
Skamania	2,680	2,280	400	14.9	2,870	2,360	510	17.8	3,020	2,370	650	21.5
Stevens	11,470	10,020	1,450	12.6	11,680	9,940	1,740	14.9	11,980	9,990	1,990	16.6
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,090	150	12.1	1,240	1,150	90	7.3	1,400	1,290	110	7.9
Walla Walla	26,170	24,330	1,840	7.0	25,730	23,610	2,120	8.2	25,390	23,060	2,330	9.2
Whitman	14,560	14,050	510	3.5	14,410	13,800	610	4.2	14,020	13,340	680	4.9

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

September 29, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 1983 Preliminary 3/				July 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,032,400	1,828,100	204,300	10.1	2,026,600	1,814,500	212,100	10.5
Bellingham SMSA	48,600	44,200	4,400	9.1	49,400	44,200	5,200	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	65,900	61,100	4,800	7.3	65,100	60,300	4,800	7.4
Olympia SMSA	57,900	51,600	6,300	10.9	57,500	50,900	6,600	11.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	893,900	809,600	84,300	9.4	885,800	803,500	82,300	9.3
King County	704,500	639,800	64,700	9.2	697,300	635,000	62,300	8.9
Snohomish County	189,400	169,800	19,600	10.3	188,500	168,500	20,000	10.6
Spokane SMSA	152,900	139,800	13,100	8.6	152,200	138,400	13,800	9.1
Tacoma SMSA	188,400	167,200	21,200	11.3	187,800	166,200	21,600	11.5
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,800	67,700	10,100	13.0	78,200	67,800	10,400	13.3
Yakima SMSA	86,800	76,000	10,800	12.4	88,900	76,200	12,700	14.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,790	32,250	5,540	14.7	37,860	32,400	5,460	14.4
Adams	8,260	7,180	1,080	13.1	7,770	6,780	990	12.7
Asotin	8,090	7,410	680	8.4	7,960	7,250	710	8.9
Clallam	19,690	17,550	2,140	10.9	19,980	17,360	2,620	13.1
Clark	93,180	85,500	7,680	8.2	94,320	85,940	8,380	8.9
Columbia	2,480	2,280	200	8.1	2,480	2,250	230	9.3
Cowlitz	32,710	28,730	3,980	12.2	34,220	28,900	5,320	15.5
Ferry	2,380	2,070	310	13.0	2,420	2,070	350	14.5
Garfield	1,180	1,110	70	5.9	1,150	1,090	60	5.2
Grant	25,440	22,080	3,360	13.2	25,340	21,670	3,670	14.5
Grays Harbor	28,940	25,220	3,720	12.9	28,860	25,040	3,820	13.2
Island	14,900	13,680	1,220	8.2	14,880	13,490	1,390	9.3
Jefferson	6,870	6,280	590	8.6	6,830	6,200	630	9.2
Kittitas	9,460	8,480	980	10.4	9,630	8,390	1,240	12.9
Klickitat	6,960	6,160	800	11.5	6,950	6,040	910	13.1
Lewis	24,180	21,230	2,950	12.2	24,680	21,080	3,600	14.6
Lincoln	4,300	4,140	160	3.7	4,250	4,060	190	4.5
Mason	10,670	9,530	1,140	10.7	10,710	9,470	1,240	11.6
Okanogan	17,300	14,330	2,970	17.2	17,490	14,500	2,990	17.1
Pacific	7,660	6,670	990	12.9	7,520	6,570	950	12.6
Pend Oreille	3,170	2,610	560	17.7	3,080	2,480	600	19.5
San Juan	4,380	4,140	240	5.5	4,230	3,980	250	5.9
Skagit	34,250	30,730	3,520	10.3	33,630	29,640	3,990	11.9
Skamania	2,680	2,270	410	15.3	2,850	2,340	510	17.9
Stevens	11,440	9,970	1,470	12.8	11,560	9,830	1,730	15.0
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,090	150	12.1	1,230	1,140	90	7.3
Walla Walla	26,070	24,200	1,870	7.2	25,460	23,360	2,100	8.2
Whitman	14,490	13,970	520	3.6	14,270	13,660	610	4.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

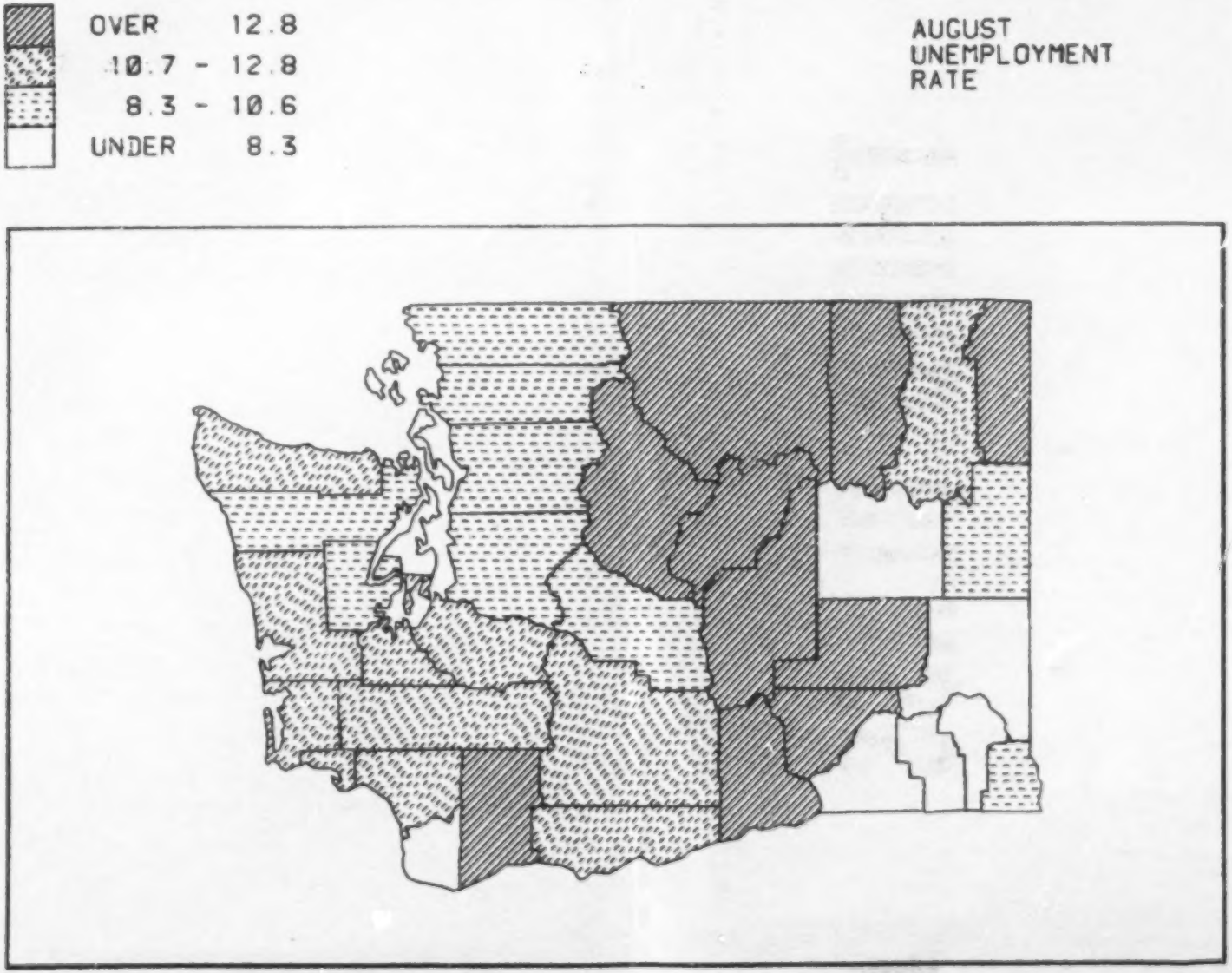
2/ Includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas Counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jul. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
		Jul. 1983	Jun. 1983	Jul. 1982	Jul. 1983	Jun. 1983	Jul. 1982	Jul. 1983	Jun. 1983	Jul. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	177,800	$447.70	$449.20	$437.39	38.7	39.1	38.3	$11.57	$11.49	$11.42
Lumber and wood products	40,600	443.89	464.94	438.50	39.0	40.5	37.9	11.51	11.48	11.57
Primary metal industries	10,400	545.22	543.25	499.55	41.5	41.0	39.9	13.21	13.25	12.52
Fabricated metal products	7,000	514.59	503.69	503.36	41.6	41.6	41.6	12.37	12.10	12.10
Machinery 1/	15,100	366.22	369.79	358.45	37.6	38.4	37.3	9.74	9.63	9.61
Transportation equipment	33,300	514.65	517.59	515.36	38.9	38.6	40.2	13.23	13.34	12.82
Food and kindred products	22,800	355.67	345.71	360.38	37.4	36.7	37.0	9.51	9.42	9.74
Chemicals and allied products	4,900	520.30	507.53	489.63	43.0	42.4	41.6	12.10	11.97	11.77
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,000	625.11	629.28	659.57	35.7	36.0	36.3	17.51	17.48	18.17
Wholesale and retail trade	246,500	329.93	319.06	316.40	35.4	35.1	35.0	9.32	9.09	9.04

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.


OVER 12.8
10.7 - 12.8
8.3 - 10.6
UNDER 8.3
AUGUST
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE